

Tactical Security Improving AppSec Coverage with Fewer Resources

Rich Newman, CISSP, Sales Engineer, Synopsys Software Integrity Group May 2023

Rich Newman



13 years in software development

8 years field engineering, Wind River Operating Systems and Tools

6 years field engineering, Wind River Test Management

11 years (minus 12 days) field engineering, Coverity and Synopsys

rnewman@synopsys.com 949.466.5283

- 1. Software Development Process
- 2. SAST
- 3. SCA
- 4. DAST (IAST/Fuzz)
- 5. ASOC
- 6. Help!

SAST - Static Application Security Testing

SCA - Software Composition Analysis

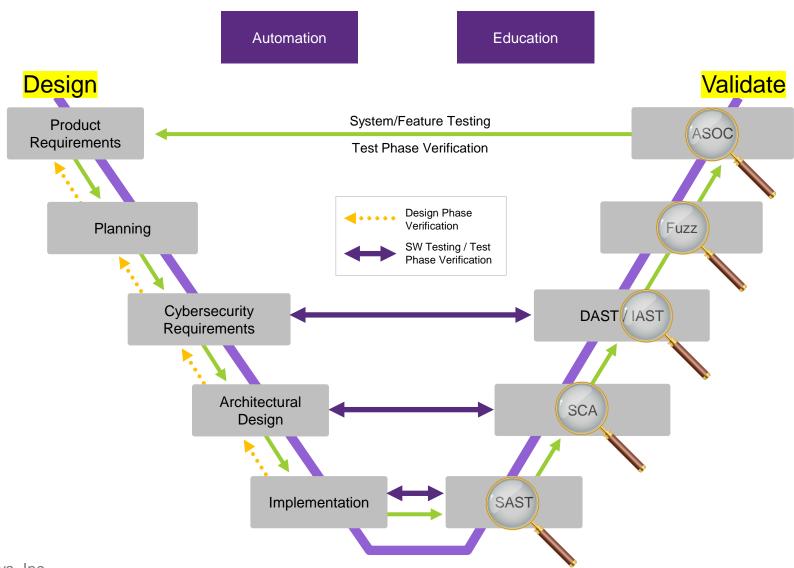
DAST - Dynamic Application Security Testing

IAST - Interactive Application Security Testing

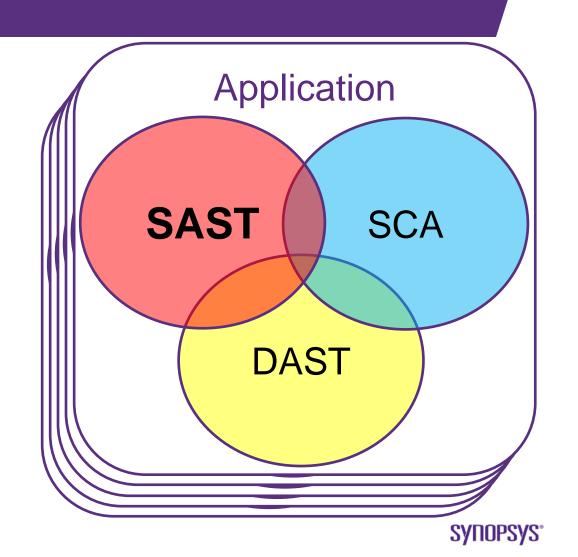
Fuzz - Malformed protocol testing

ASOC - Application Security Orchestration and Correlation

Software Development Process

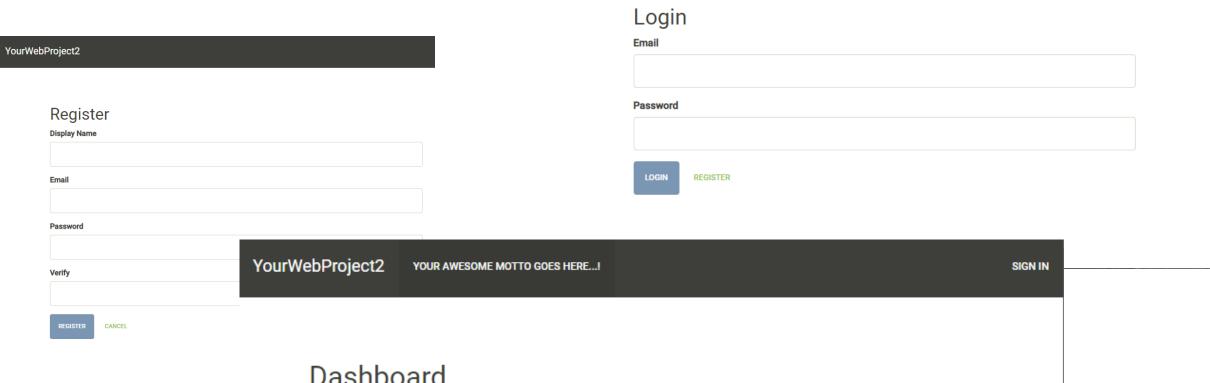


- 1. Software Development Process
- 2. SAST
- 3. SCA
- 4. DAST (IAST/Fuzz)
- 5. ASOC
- 6. Help!



YourWebProject2

Simple Web Application

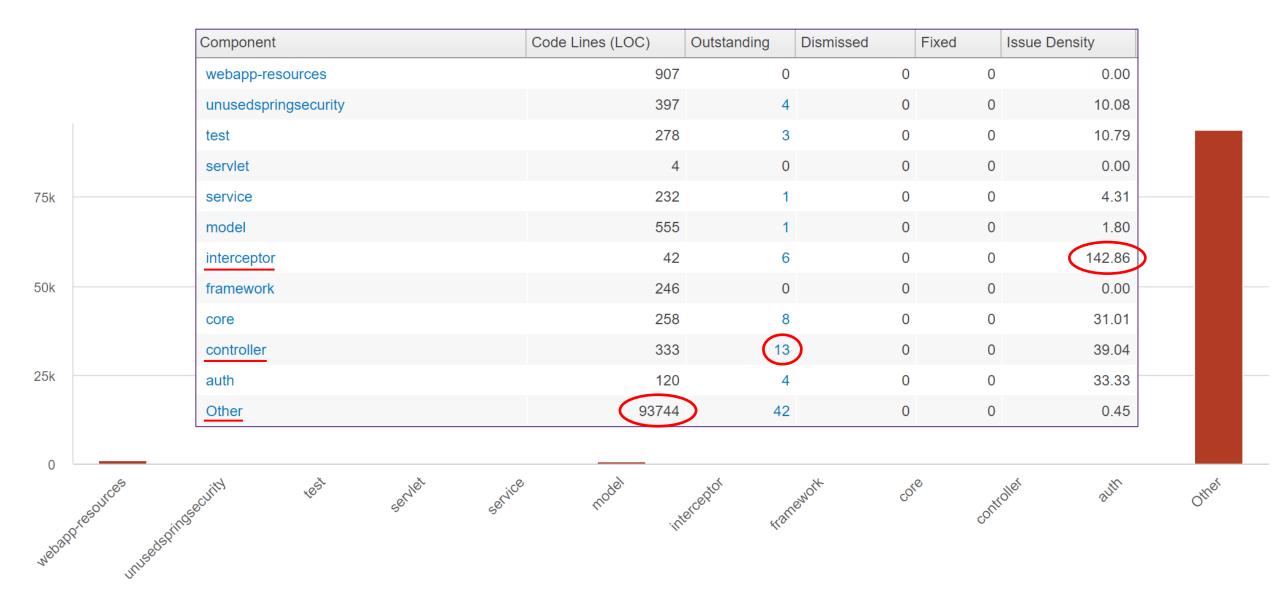


Dashboard

© 2015, Kaleidosoft Labs



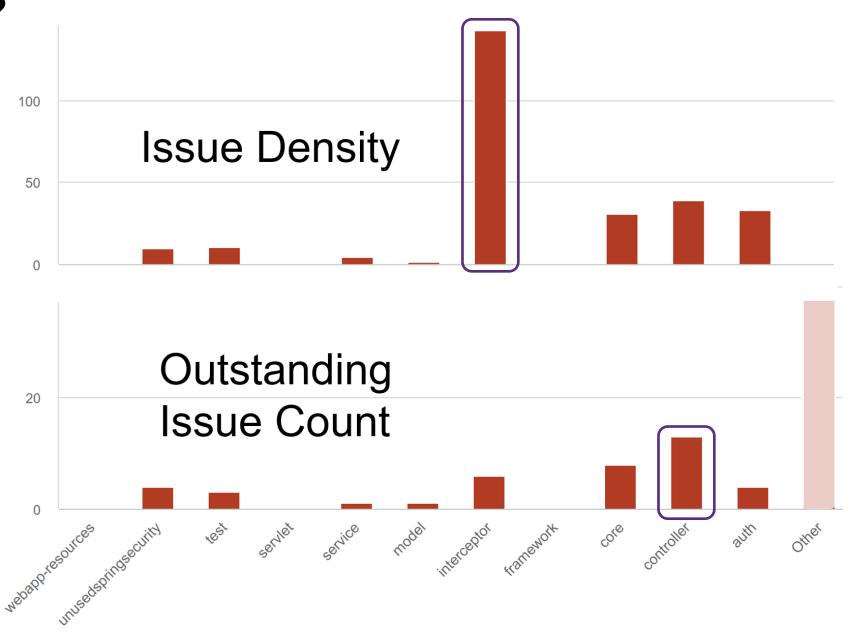
What are the Components?



What are the risks?

Many issues in a small area of the application may indicate a design concern (fever)

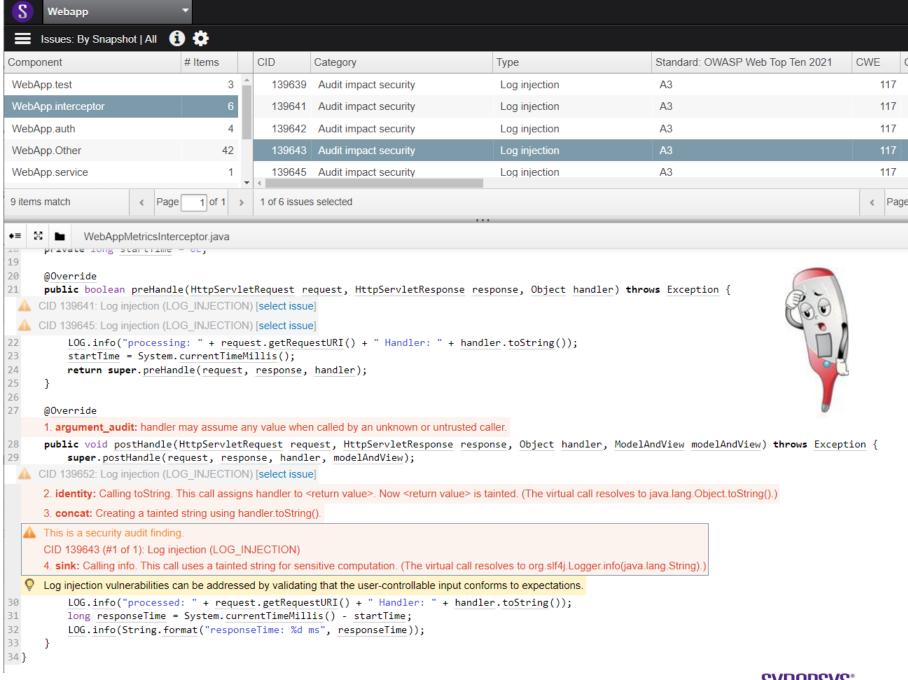
Too many issues reveals high technical debt (general malise)



Issue Density

Writing invalidated user input to log files can allow an attacker to forge log entries or inject malicious content into the logs

- Injection of misleading events
- Injection of XSS attacks, hoping that the malicious log event is viewed in a vulnerable web application
- Injection of commands that parsers (like PHP parsers) could execute



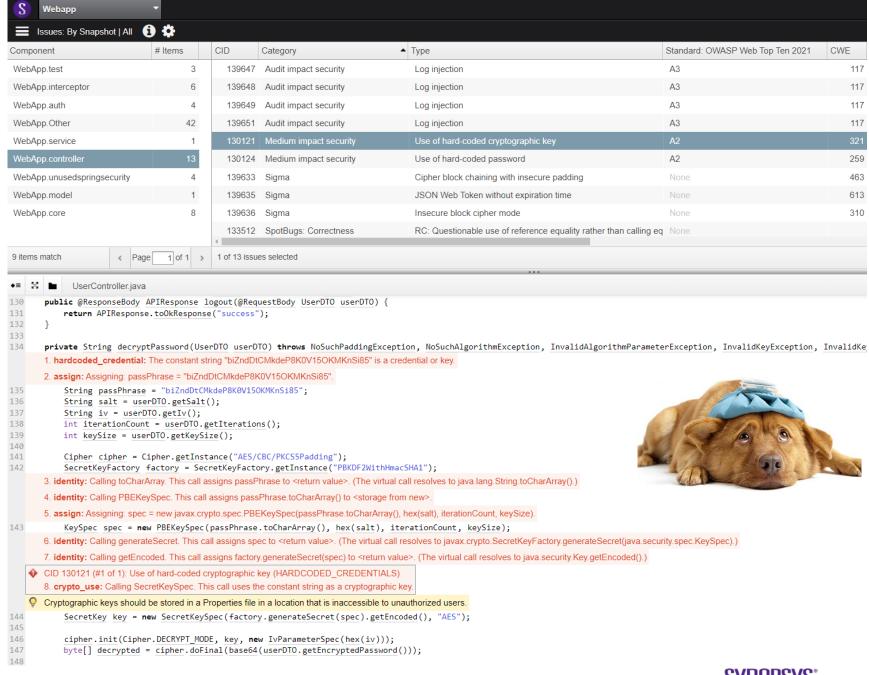
Technical Debt

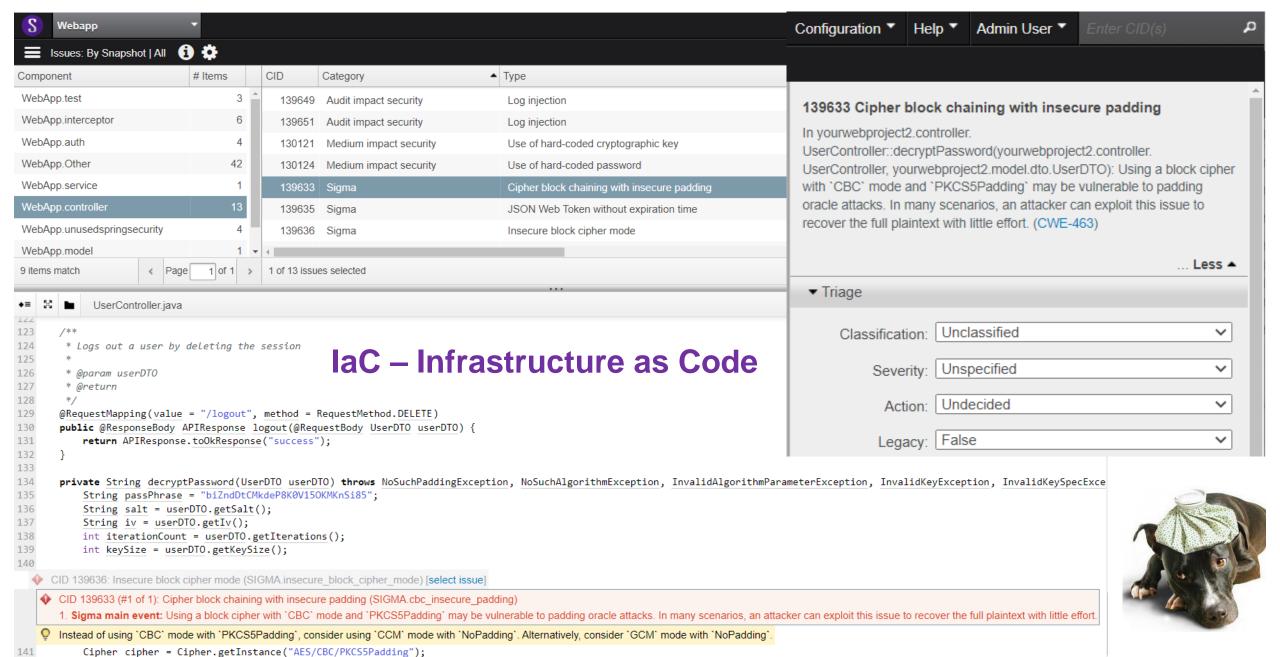
Any code that decreases agility as the project matures

Agility decreases as additional time is needed to investigate, resolve and test delayed issue resolution

Another task on the things to do list:

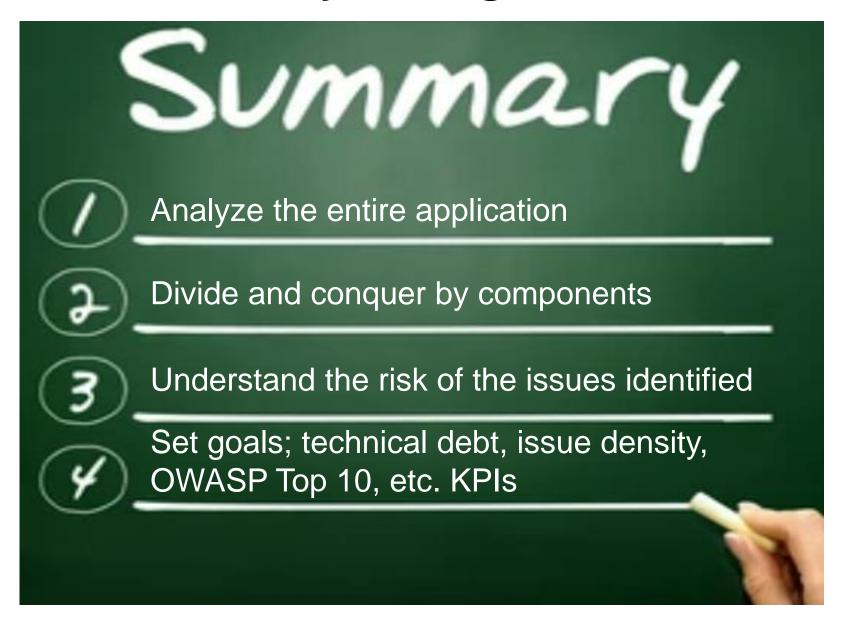
Develop an inaccessible properties file



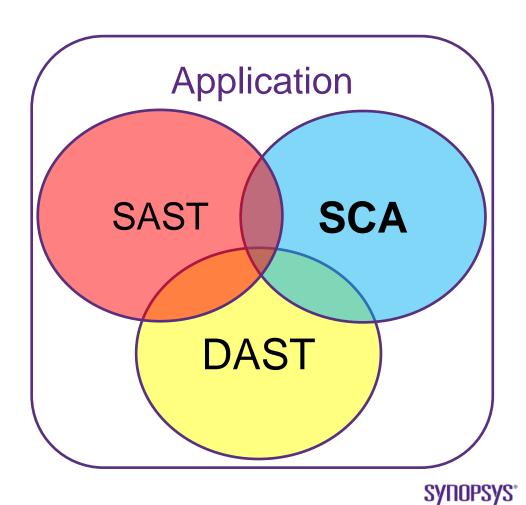




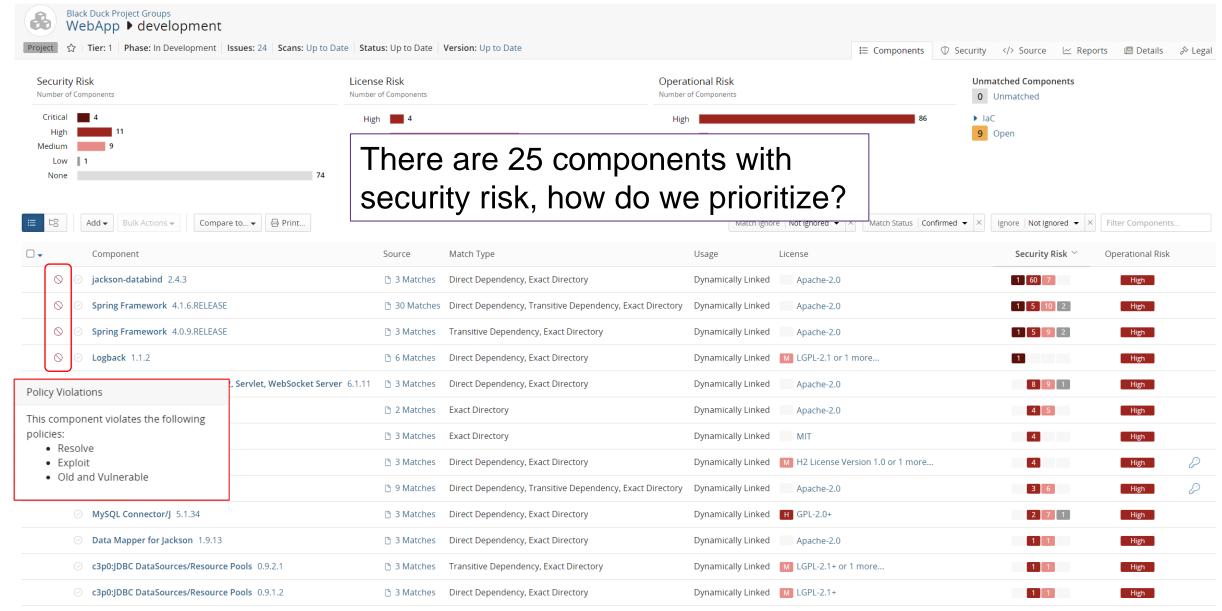
Static Application Security Testing



- 1. Software Development Process
- 2. SAST
- 3. SCA
- 4. DAST (IAST/Fuzz)
- 5. ASOC
- 6. Help!



Automating Risk Awareness



Jackson-databind Deserialization Remote Code Execution (RCE)

Triggered policy Exploit:

- ✓ Known exploit
- ✓ Zero-click RCE
- ✓ CVE >= 9





Workaround

Exploit

Exploit Severity: Critical Category: Security Scan Modes: Full, Rapid Description CVE >= 9 with known exploit and RCE Zero-click Conditions Exploit Available EQUALS True Overall Score GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 9 Vulnerability Tags IN Zero-click Remote Code Execution

Resolve

Severity: Major Category: Security Scan Modes: Full

Description

CVE >= 9 and solution is available

Conditions

Solution

Solution Available **EQUALS** True
Overall Score **GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO** 9

Old and Vulnerable

Severity: Critical Category: Security Scan Modes: Full

Description

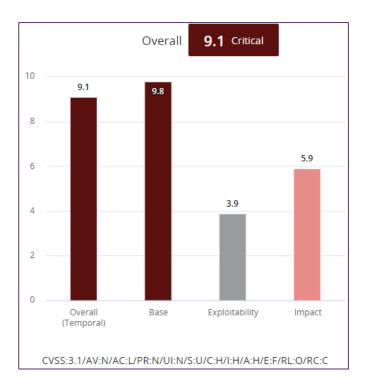
2015 or earlier and CVE > 9

Conditions

Component Release Date LESS THAN Jun 9, 2015 Overall Score GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 9



Research





CRITICAL 9.1
BDSA

Û

Fix Available Dec 22, 2017 Y

Exploit Available Jan 8, 2018



1,871 Days Vulnerability Age

Deserialization of untrusted user data in Jackson Databind could allow an attacker to perform Remote Code Execution via specially crafted JSON input.

This issue exists because of an incomplete fix for CVE-2017-7525 which the vendor tried to address through an incomplete blacklist.



Zero-click Remote Code Execution

This vulnerability can result in the execution of code on the system, triggered by a remote attacker without requiring or relying on any third party action.



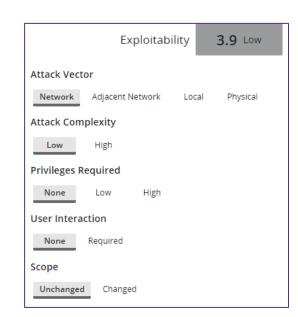
How to fix it

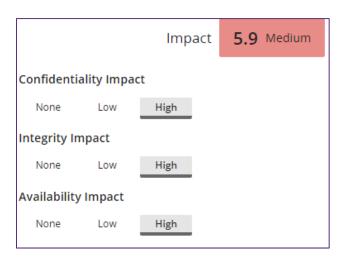
Solution - Fix Available

Fixed in 2.7.9.2, 2.8.11 and 2.9.4 by this commit.

Fixed in 2.6.7.3 by this commit.

Although this resolves the issue relating to Spring libraries present on the classpath, another attack vector exists (involving C3PO libraries) which is described in BDSA-2018-0788.







Technical Description

An attacker can exploit this flaw by sending crafted JSON to the readValue method of the ObjectMapper class.

By taking advantage of Spring libraries available on the classpath, an attacker can construct a POP gadget chain which when de

References and Related Links

Advisories

http://seclists.org/bugtraq/2018/Jan/28

https://github.com/FasterXML/jackson-databind/issues/1855

https://medium.com/@cowtowncoder/on-jackson-cves-dont-panic-here-is-what-you-need-to-know-54



https://github.com/FasterXML/jackson-databind/releases/tag/jackson-databind-2.6.7.3

https://github.com/FasterXML/jackson-databind/releases/tag/jackson-databind-2.7.9.2

https://github.com/FasterXML/jackson-databind/releases/tag/jackson-databind-2.8.11[27]

https://github.com/FasterXML/jackson-databind/releases/tag/jackson-databind-2.9.4

Patch

https://github.com/FasterXML/jackson-databind/commit/bb45fb16709018842f858f1a6e1118676aaa3

Exploit

https://github.com/irsl/jackson-rce-via-spel/

Key Events

Discovered Discovery date not available

Vendor Notified

Vendor Fix Dec 22, 2017

Disclosure Jan 8, 2018

Vulnerability Age 1,871 Days

Exploit Available Jan 8, 2018

Vulnerabilities Found at CyRC

	CVE	BDSA	Product	Researcher	Tool	References
des						
	CVE-2021-43175	BDSA-2021-3657	GOautodial goAPI	Scott Tolley	<u>Seeker</u>	Synopsys advisory
	CVE-2021-43176	BDSA-2021-3656	GOautodial goAPI	Scott Tolley	<u>Seeker</u>	Synopsys advisory
	CVE-2021-33177	BDSA-2021-2845	<u>Nagios XI</u>	Scott Tolley	<u>Seeker</u>	Synopsys advisory
v-54	CVE-2021-33179	BDSA-2021-2847	Nagios XI	Scott Tolley	<u>Seeker</u>	Synopsys advisory
	CVE-2021-33178	BDSA-2021-2846	<u>Nagios XI</u>	Scott Tolley	<u>Seeker</u>	Synopsys advisory
	CVE-2021-22116	BDSA-2021-1329	RabbitMQ	Jonathan Knudsen	<u>Defensics</u>	Synopsys advisory
	CVE-2021-33175	BDSA-2021-1608	<u>EMQ X</u>	Jonathan Knudsen	<u>Defensics</u>	Synopsys advisory
38f! aa3	CVE-2021-33176	BDSA-2021-1609	<u>VerneMQ</u>	Jonathan Knudsen	<u>Defensics</u>	Synopsys advisory
	CVE-2021-3430	BDSA-2021-1716	Zephyr Project	Matias Karhumaa	<u>Defensics</u>	Synopsys advisory
	CVE-2021-3431	BDSA-2021-1718	Zephyr Project	Matias Karhumaa	<u>Defensics</u>	Synopsys advisory
	CVE-2021-3432	BDSA-2021-1727	Zephyr Project	Matias Karhumaa	<u>Defensics</u>	Synopsys advisory
	CVE-2021-3433	BDSA-2021-1734	Zephyr Project	Matias	Defensics	Synopsys advisory



What about SAST?

UNSAFE_DESERIALIZATION finds unsafe deserialization injection vulnerabilities, which arise when uncontrolled dynamic data is used within an API that can deserialize or unmarshall an object. This security vulnerability might allow an attacker to bypass security checks or to execute arbitrary code.

SAST can detect unsafe and untrusted deserialization, but the open-source component source code must be included in the analysys, not just the classes

Coverity included jackson-databind-2.4.3.jar (only class files) which were used for the analysis of the source captured, but not part of the captured code which contained this issue

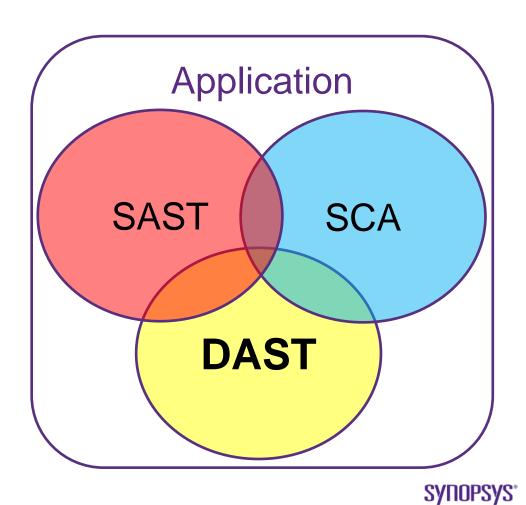
The DISTRUSTED_DATA_DESERIALIZATION checker reports an issue any time distrusted data is passed into a deserialization API. An attacker who can control the deserialized object might be able to subvert aspects of the application functionality. This audit mode checker flags these code patterns for review.

Software Composition Analysis

Summary

- Use the type of scanning necessary to produce the results needed (detector, signature, binary, snippet, etc.) some require manual validation
- 2 Use policies to prioritize, someone has already done the ethical hacking and risk assessment for you!
- When a quick component update is not practical, use the research provided to understand the risk and mitigation

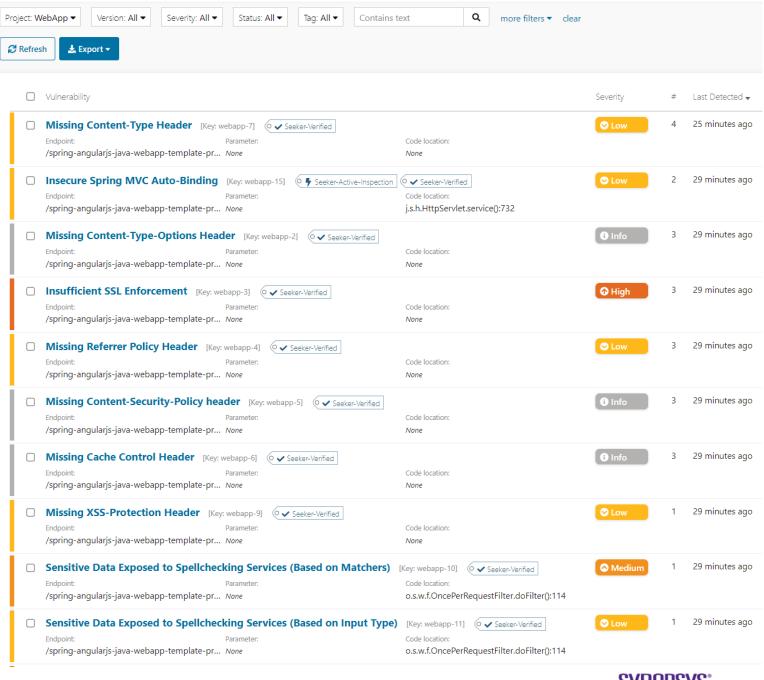
- 1. Software Development Process
- 2. SAST
- 3. SCA
- 4. DAST (IAST/Fuzz)
- 5. ASOC
- 6. Help!



Ethical Hacking (DAST)

Many tools may be used to automate ethical hacking, sending compromising data to an application and reviewing responses

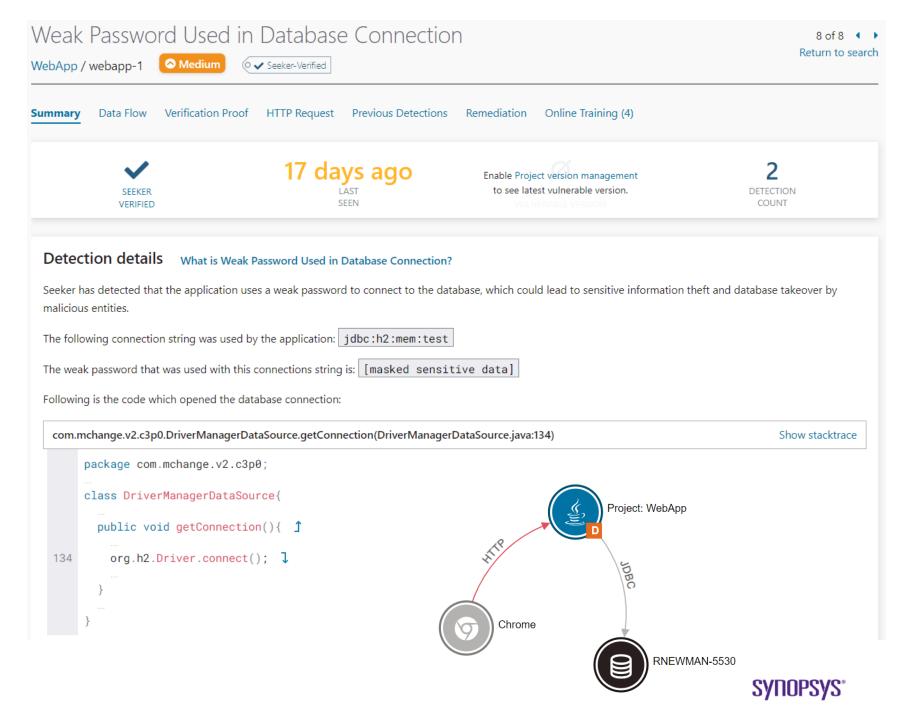
Products like IAST deploy agents to watch and validate issues as web applications are exercised





The password used via the JDBC API to access the local database was weak

A weak database password allows lateral hacking from a compromised host to accessible databases

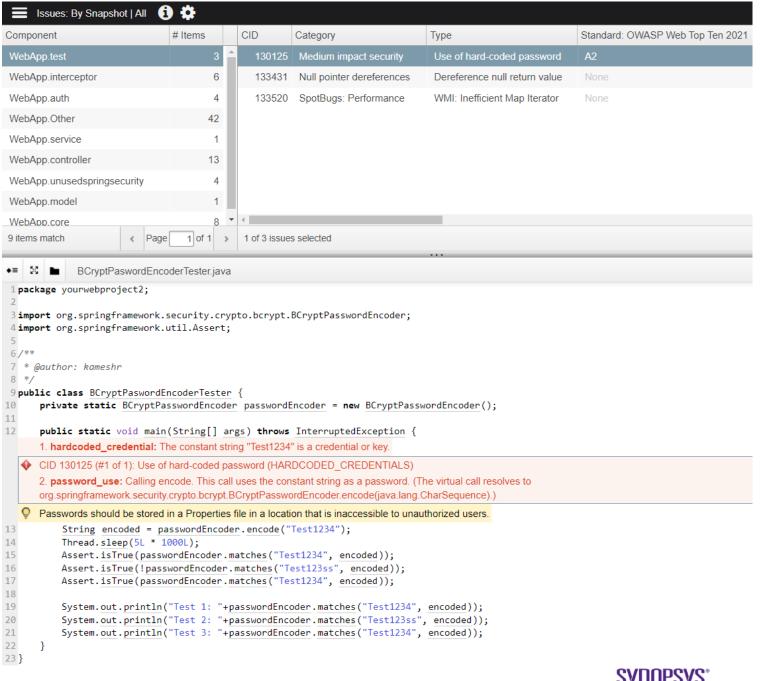


What about SAST?

Dynamic testing *may* not have been required to detect this issue

But SAST only detected the hardcoded password in a test program (also a no-no)

The password is hardcoded in appContext-jdbc.xml which is ok if the file is encrypted and access is limited



Fuzzing

Applying additional automation, a fuzzer may send all kinds of data to the application endpoints

In combination with DAST, this is a powerful detection system

```
13:34:37 Running the failing SQL injection.
13:34:37 tcp 9241 --> localhost:8009 505 request-POST-127-0-0-1-1 ANOMALY!
13:34:37 tcp 9241 <-- localhost:8009 144 response-127-0-0-1-200_0k-1
13:34:37 opening TCP connection to localhost:8009: TCP localhost:8009
13:34:37 Running the valid case.
13:34:37 tcp 9242 --> localhost:8009 489 request-POST-127-0-0-1-1 ANOMALY!
13:34:37 tcp 9242 <-- localhost:8009 1145 response-127-0-0-1-200_Ok-1
13:34:37 opening TCP connection to localhost:8009: TCP localhost:8009
13:34:37 Running the valid SQL injection.
13:34:37 tcp 9243 --> localhost:8009 492 request-POST-127-0-0-1-1 ANOMALY!
13:34:37 tcp 9243 <-- localhost:8009 1151 response-127-0-0-1-200_0k-1
13:34:37 Valid case(3982) size: 973 bytes
13:34:37 Passing SQL case(2245): 979 bytes
13:34:37 Failing SQL case(2245): 0 bytes
13:34:37 opening TCP connection to localhost:8009: TCP localhost:8009
13:34:37 Test case #2245 pass
13:34:37 Test case #2245 completed
13:34:51 *** Omitted logging for 1245 test cases ***
13:34:51 TEST CASE #2417
13:34:51 sample.HTTP-Request-message.request-POST-127-0-0-1-1.HTTP-Request.HTTP-Request-content.RequestLine.Request-URI.abs pat..
13:34:51 tcp 10536 --> localhost:8009 514 request-POST-127-0-0-1-1 ANOMALY
13:34:51 tcp 10536 <-- localhost:8009 11398 response-127-0-0-1-200 0k-1
13:34:51 SUT responded with non HTTP message
13:34:51 opening TCP connection to localhost:8009: TCP localhost:8009
13:34:51 Test case #2417 pass
13:34:51 Test case #2417 completed
13:35:10 *** Omitted logging for 1613 test cases ***
13:35:10 TEST CASE #567
13:35:10 sample.HTTP-Request-message.request-POST-127-0-0-1-1.HTTP-Request.HTTP-Request-content.RequestLine.element: Repeat of ...
13:35:10 tcp 12203 --> localhost:8009 1512 request-POST-127-0-0-1-1 ANOMALY!
13:35:10 tcp 12203 <-- localhost:8009 973 response-127-0-0-1-200 Ok-1
13:35:10 SUT responded with non HTTP message
13:35:10 opening TCP connection to localhost:8009: TCP localhost:8009
13:35:10 Test case #567 pass
13:35:10 Test case #567 completed
                                             es ***
```

```
equest-POST-127-0-0-1-1 [with anomaly]
                                                                                                                                                   ·POST-127-0-0-1-1.HTTP-Request.HTTP-Request-content.RequestLine.Request-URI.abs pat...
          POST ·/\r\n
                                                                                                                                                   quest-POST-127-0-0-1-1 ANOMALY!
                                                                                                                                                   sponse-127-0-0-1-200 Ok-1
          mkdir · createdbyinjection - 2417/Auth · HTTP/1.1\r\n
000035
          Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
                                                                                                                                                   :8009: TCP localhost:8009
000054
          Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.8\r\n
000075
          Connection: keep-alive\r\n
00008d
          Content-Length: 22\r\n
0000al
          Accept-Charset: ISO-8859-1, utf-8; q=0.7, *; q=0.3\r\n
                                                                                                                                                   ·POST-127-0-0-1-1.HTTP-Request.HTTP-Request-content.RequestLine.element: Underflow ...
          Host: 127.0.0.1\r\n
                                                                                                                                                   quest-POST-127-0-0-1-1 ANOMALY!
                                                                                                                                                   sponse-127-0-0-1-200 Ok-1
0000e2
          User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86 64) AppleWebKit/535.1 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/14.0.835.163 Safari/535.1\r\n
          Content-Type: \cdotapplication/x-www-form-urlencoded\r\n
000156
                                                                                                                                                   :8009: TCP localhost:8009
000187
          Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8\r\n
0001d0
          Cache-Control: max-age=0\r\n
                                                                                                                                                   ises ***
0001ea
0001ec
          LoginPassword=Password
                                                                                                                                                   ·POST-127-0-0-1-1.HTTP-Request.HTTP-Request-content.RequestLine.Method: Alternative...
                                                                                                        13:35:37 tcp 14691 --> localhost:8009 492 request-POST-127-0-0-1-1 ANOMALY!
```

15 new issues detected!

Data Flow

Summary

33 minutes ago

Online Training (2)

Enable Project version management to see latest vulnerable version. DETECTION COUNT

5 minutes ago

5 minutes ago

6 minutes ago

8 minutes ago

4 minutes ago

Detection details What is Clickjacking?

Clickiacking, also known as "User Interface Redressing" is a security vulnerability that exposes the business to risks of having application users unknowingly

HTTP Request Previous Detections

In order to block attempts for this attack, the web site should deny unpermitted entities to host the web site inside a frame.

It is recommended that the web site will embed the headers 'X-Frame-Options' and 'Content-Security-Policy' in **every** HTTP response sent back from the server.

These headers instruct browsers to enforce improper usage of HTML frame elements that might lead to this attack.

Remediation

For instance, the following headers will instruct browsers to deny hosting of web site pages inside HTML frame elements:

X-Frame-Options: DENY
Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors 'none'

Verification Proof

If it is needed to host pages of the web sites inside HTML frame elements, it is recommended to use the following header values to allow such hosting only for the same origin:

X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN

Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors 'self'

If for some reason is not possible to add the above headers, an alternative solution could be a javascript blockage of frame hosting. Following is a sample javascript code portion that blocks hosting of web pages inside frames:

if (top.location != self.location) {
 top.location = self.location;
}

Note: In some legacy browsers such as IE 7 or Safari 4.0.4, the above solution might be needed.

element hosting the web site, and set it as the top various operations using the browser, operations such sers it would seem like they're using the frame

8 minutes ago

fied

Code location

None

None

ified

Code location

1 Info 2

⊘ Low

Low

2 8 minutes ago

8 minutes ago

8 minutes ago

2 8 minutes ago

Code location:

tive-Inspection 🔘 🗸 Seeker-Verified

None

Code location
None

Code location:

Code location

⊘ Low

1 8 minutes ago

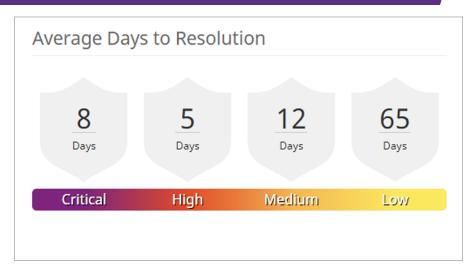
SVDDPSVS°

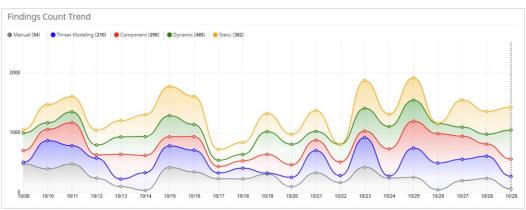
Dynamic Application Security Testing

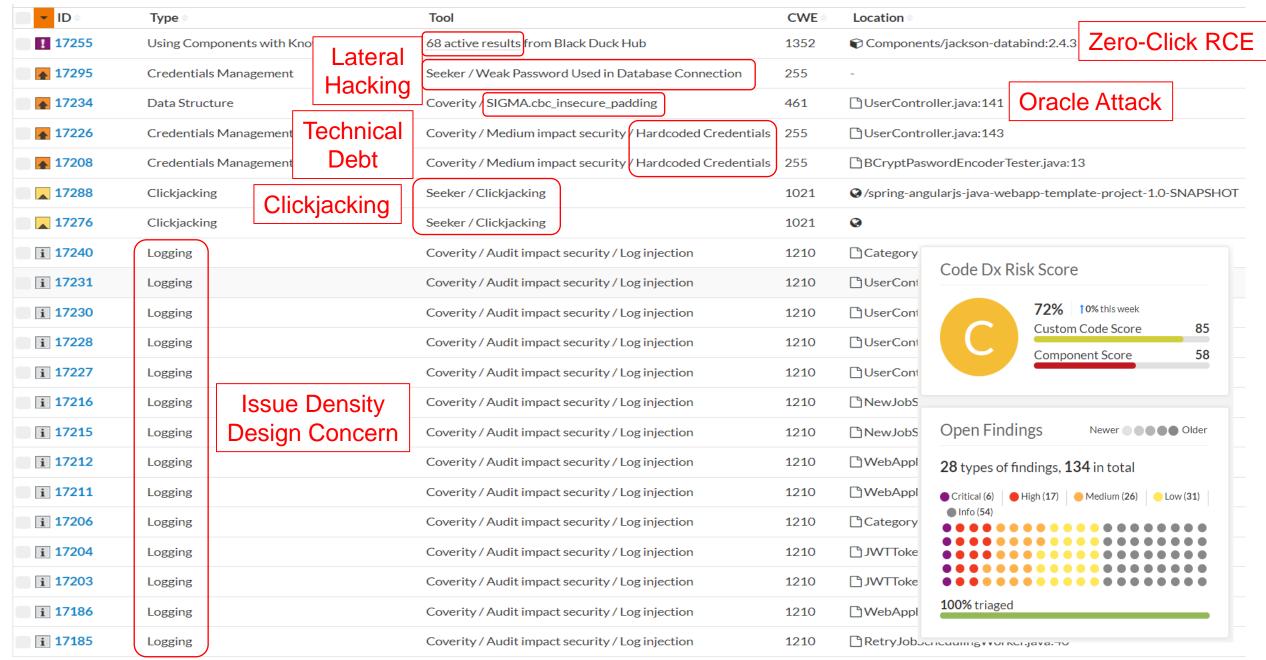


- Automate whenever possible
- Results may take investigation
- Correlation with other tools is beneficial

- 1. Software Development Process
- 2. SAST
- 3. SCA
- 4. DAST (IAST/Fuzz)
- 5. ASOC
- 6. Help!







- 1. Software Development Process
- 2. SAST
- 3. SCA
- 4. DAST (IAST/Fuzz)
- 5. ASOC
- 6. Help!



Thank You!

Rich Newman rnewman@synopsys.com 949.466.5283